

COCK OF WALK

Gov. Blease Says He Can Beat Any One in South Carolina Except

SENATOR TILMAN

On His Way to Atlanta the Governor Stopped Over in Augusta and Took Tea With His Friend, L. J. Williams and Talks to a Newspaper Reporter.

Governor Cole L. Blease of South Carolina passed through Augusta Wednesday night en route to Atlanta, where he will be in attendance at the Southern Commercial congress. The Augusta Chronicle says of the visit:

"Gov. Blease was met at the Albion hotel by Mr. L. J. Williams, who accompanied him to the supper. In a conversation, at which a representative of the Chronicle was present, Gov. Blease rehearsed his fight during the recent campaign for the executive chair.

"Gov. Blease stated that the Carolina press, with a few exceptions had fought him with an unwarranted bitterness and that the Columbia State and the Charleston News and Courier had fought him from personal reasons, disregarding his ability as an executive.

"Gov. Blease stated that the idea of trying to force him to appoint his enemies to office in the State was foolish, saying that he had no idea of doing so. He, however, said that some people misconstrued his meaning and did not understand the difference between an enemy and an opponent. There are some of my opponents that I would not hesitate to appoint to any position they were fitted to occupy, but I will not appoint my enemies," said the governor.

"Gov. Blease stated that he had won his fight by telling the people, in his speeches throughout the State, what he intended to do and that he had stuck by his platform promises. He stated that his ambitions had been gratified and that if the people of South Carolina wanted him to serve another term as governor he would do so, but that he was going to fight for a term of office and was going to fight the law to the letter while holding the chair.

"When asked what the outcome of his altercation with the supreme court would be, the governor stated that that body would eventually wake up. He said that he had the law on his side and that he would be locked up before he would appoint his enemies to any position, no matter what the supreme court wanted.

"Gov. Blease stated that in fulfillment of his life's ambition he had written his name on the pages of the history of South Carolina so that it would never be wiped off. He can have this satisfaction if defeated in the election two years from now.

"Gov. Blease does not believe, however, that he will be defeated. He said that he could lick any man in South Carolina for the United States senate except Ben Tillman and that he could lick any man for governor.

"He thinks that the people who elected him believe in him and he said that he would not go back on them.

"Gov. Blease stated that the Carolina press was of no consequence to him, so that he paid no attention to the articles they printed on him during his race or during his administration. He could reach the people in other ways and that was all that he would ask.

"Gov. Blease had nothing to say in regard to the new county, but suggested to Mr. Williams that the Savannah river's course be changed to include Augusta, which city he would then recommend for the county seat.

"Gov. Blease will stop over a few hours in Augusta on his return trip from Atlanta."

BRYAN REJOICES.

That Reforms He Has Advocated Are Being Adopted.

Declaring that it was a greater pleasure than being President to advocate for years being adopted by the West, most slowly accepted by the East and publicly supported and proclaimed by Mr. Roosevelt and President Taft, William Jennings Bryan Wednesday night addressed a thousand members of the Boston City Club. Mr. Bryan upheld the Canadian reciprocity measure, declaring it would be the end of the Republican party, and he said that reciprocity would be finally adopted. In closing he said he would not again be a candidate for the Presidency.

Let Water Flow Out.

At Florence some one left open a valve in the waterworks system, probably after reading of a similar case in Columbia a few days ago, and the result was that the water supply suddenly gave out and investigation showed that the pump had been emptied. The stand pipe was put to work at once and the drought lasted only about 10 minutes.

Found Tied to Horse

With his wrist tied to the tail of a wild horse, the body of a Papaya Indian was found yesterday by a detachment of the First United States Cavalry at the edge of the Gila river near Mesa, Ariz. In order to shoot the body it was necessary to secure the horse. It is believed the young Indian had been condemned to die in this manner because of having violated some law of the tribe.

URNS BAD ONE LOOSE

NOTORIOUS ROBBER IS PAR-
DONED BY GOV. BLEASE.

No One Knew He Was Turned Loose Until He Turned Up in Charleston.

A dispatch from Charleston to The State says Rudolph Rabens, who has several aliases, is back in that city, having been pardoned by Gov. Blease after a service of about two-thirds of his sentence in the penitentiary, having been convicted at Walhalla for complicity in the blowing and robbery of the safe of the Newry mills in Oconee county several years ago.

Through his attorneys, Rabens made a hard fight to keep out of the penitentiary but it was a futile contest and he was placed behind the bars. The pardon of the governor enables Rabens to return to Charleston much sooner than he had hoped to do.

Rabens was charged with being the "fence" for the gangs of robbers who operated in South Carolina some years ago, blowing safes in postoffices and cotton mills. In several instances better results were gotten with the prosecution of the robbers in the State than the federal courts and the United States authorities gave way to the State in the trial of Rabens and his pals on the charge of robbing the Newry cotton mills.

It was not known in Charleston that any steps were under way for the pardon of Rabens and his return to Charleston without any notice of his case was a surprise. His former friends and companions could scarcely believe that it was Rabens when he showed himself a few days ago for the first time after his establishment on upper King street.

The State says no announcement as to the pardon of Rabens was made by Gov. Blease. Gov. Ansel refused a pardon to Rabens, and it was thought that such a notorious prisoner as he would surely have to serve out his term, but it seems he found favor with the Governor, and he turned him loose, without letting any one know anything about it before he was pardoned.

THE DEMOCRATS UNITED.

What Champ Clark Says About Political Situation.

A statement made at Pittsburg, Pa. Wednesday night by Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri, speaker of the next congress, severely arraigns Republicans and newspapers of the country who are alleged to be predicting a split in the Democratic party. In part the statement follows:

The strangest political phenomenon of our times is the persistence with which Republican newspapers try to create the impression that there is, or is about to be, a great split among Democrats. They work at the game as industriously as any rattlepate ever worked to discover perpetual motion.

"All this hullabaloo about 'Democratic splits' is to hide the wide and irreconcilable splits among Republicans. Democrats are united for victory in 1912 and afterwards for many years to come."

PARDONS ANOTHER MURDERER.

Governor Blease Turns Burrill Thomas Loose.

Burrill Thomas of Hampton county who was serving a life sentence in the State penitentiary for murder has been pardoned by Gov. Blease. He was convicted with recommendation to mercy in 1895 for killing John Lightsey at Varnville, in Hampton county, and was sent to the penitentiary for a life sentence. Benjamin Bennett was convicted at the same time with Thomas on the same charge and was pardoned in 1903 by Gov. McSweeney. In a previous petition for pardon of Thomas, the pardon was recommended by G. D. Bellinger, former solicitor, and Judge Aldrich, who heard the case.

Worked Ham Circuit.

At New Orleans Ananias Penny, negro, is under arrest, charged with stealing \$600 worth of hams from a packing concern. It is said that Penny has been operating a "ham circuit" for a month peddling his wares at reduced prices. Clerks checked up the stock this week and found the shortage. Penny declares he is sure he did not get \$600 worth, as he only took about eight hams a week.

Killed by a Teacher.

At Tennesse, Ga., Dr. T. J. Kelley was shot and instantly killed Thursday by Nathan L. Johnson, superintendent of Tennesse institute. The punishment of Dr. Kelley's son at the institute, it is said, led to the trouble, the culmination of which was Thursday's tragedy. Friends had tried to settle the trouble, but when the disputants met on the street Thursday the killing occurred.

Shoots His Friend.

Failing to give the countersign upon being signalled, William Stephens was shot Tuesday night and killed by his friend, Rambert Brown at Natchez, La. Trouble had been feared and a guard was placed around the sawmill property where the men worked, the employees agreeing upon a countersign. Why Brown failed to respond to the challenge is not known.

Killed for Burglar.

Siz J. Moore, a young farmer, shot and killed his sister, Mrs. Lottie Wilmon, at an early hour Thursday at their home near Dallas, Texas, mistaking her for a burglar.

STILL AN ISSUE

The State Supreme Court Insists on its Constitutional Rights

IN JUDGESHIP MATTER

Governor Blease Wants the Newspapers to Give Publicity to All the Correspondence in the Several Cases That Have Arisen Between Him and the Supreme Court.

The issue between the supreme court and Gov. Blease is no nearer a final solution than on the first day when the chief executive sent a note to the judicial department of the State stating that he would appoint special judges who were his friends, regardless of the recommendation of any one.

Gov. Blease has received a letter from Chief Justice Jones appointing F. L. Wilcox of Florence as a special judge for that county to take the place of Judge J. C. Klugh, who is ill. Gov. Blease said that he did not know what disposition he would make of the matter.

He did say, however, that "he hoped that the newspaper men would be honorable enough to publish the letter from the chief justice."

A letter which was not given out by the chief executive from the chief justice, which stated conclusively that the governor had gone beyond his jurisdiction in making up a list of "eligibles" was several days ago sent to Gov. Blease.

The following is the letter received by Gov. Blease Wednesday from Chief Justice Jones:

"Being advised that Judge J. C. Klugh, because of illness, is unable to hold the court of general sessions for Florence county, commencing on Monday, March 13, 1911, to which he was regularly assigned, and there being no other circuit judge disengaged, now, pursuant to section 2,743, 1 code of law, I respectfully recommend that you issue a commission to F. L. Wilcox of Florence, S. C., learned in the law, as special judge, to hold said court."

The following copy of a telegram, received from the Florence bar by the chief justice, was also sent to Gov. Blease:

"Hon. Ira B. Jones, chief justice supreme court of South Carolina: I am directed by Florence bar association at special meeting today to state that deeming it necessary that the regular spring term criminal court be held here next week, there being 16 prisoners in jail, unaccountably recommended F. L. Wilcox as special judge to preside this court. E. G. Oliver, secretary."

There was no court in Conway last week because Gov. Blease refused to commission a special judge. The docket was crowded, there being over 20 prisoners in the Horry county jail awaiting trial, and the law requires that the governor of the State shall commission special judge upon the recommendation of the supreme court. There were no circuit judges disengaged that might have been assigned by the supreme court.

These facts were presented to Gov. Blease and he refused to appoint a special judge.

On three occasions Chief Justice Jones recommended, according to law, the commission of C. P. Quattlebaum for special judge.

Every request of the chief justice for the appointment of a special judge was ignored by Gov. Blease.

The following telegrams which were exchanged in the controversy are given:

"Twenty prisoners in jail, heavy docket, how shall we proceed?"

"B. W. Wait, Secretary."

To which following response was made:

"B. W. Wait, Secretary, Conway, S. C."

"Telegram received. I can do nothing but urge governor to appoint special judge as recommended, which I am doing. Judge Copes assigned to Richmond court, Judge McManinger too ill to serve."

"Ira B. Jones, C. J."

The telegram to the governor was as follows:

"Gov. Cole L. Blease, Columbia, S. C. Received following telegram from Horry bar: 'Twenty prisoners in jail, heavy docket, how shall we proceed?' I urge you to immediately commission C. P. Quattlebaum as special judge as recommended by me at the request of Horry bar. No circuit judge being available."

"Ira B. Jones, C. J."

Gov. Blease, in refusing to commission a special judge for the Conway court, took the position that there were two disengaged circuit judges.

He thought that Judge Copes and Judge McManinger were disengaged. It afterwards developed that the two judges were not disengaged, and Gov. Blease was so informed three times by Chief Justice Jones.

Press Association Meeting.

Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey, will address the South Carolina Press Association at its meeting in Columbia this spring. The date of the meeting will be fixed by the executive committee, of which the Editor of The Times and Democrat is a member, on Friday at a meeting to be held in Columbia for the purpose. All newspaper men of the State are cordially invited to become members of the association if they have not already done so.

American Machinery Used.

In Cawnpore, India, with American machinery, they are making shoes so cheaply that the manufacturers of Lynn can no longer compete with them. The cottons and silks which we one time sent to Asia are now made in Japan and China.

AN OBJECT LESSON

THAT IS WHAT THE FARM OF CAPT. J. M. MOSS SURELY IS.

The System Used on His Thirteen Hundred Acre Farm Should Be Used by Others.

There are in South Carolina more improvements in recent years in developing farm lands and in developing farmers than have ever been true before. Every county in our State can furnish object lessons in this important respect. A correspondent of The State writes as follows concerning the farm of a well-known successful farmer:

"Your correspondent had the pleasure a few days ago of visiting the home of Capt. J. M. Moss, whose 1,300-acre farm lies within two miles of the flourishing town of Cameron. Progressive farming methods in every meaning of the term are here in evidence, and the leading spirits guiding it all are Capt. J. M. Moss and his son, Thos. C. Moss. For many years, of course, the work was done by Capt. Moss, but for some years now the active management of all of the affairs of the farm have been in charge of Thos. C. Moss. The present order and system of this farm combines in such fine style all that should belong to progressive farming of today that a brief recital of it will not only be a benefit to the people of the State, but will furnish an object lesson of which any young man should be proud.

The system on this farm is such that there are five divisions, and these are systematically worked in a businesslike manner each year, rotation and diversified farming being cardinal principles. These five divisions include the culture of cotton, corn, grain, oats, asparagus, stock and poultry raising. Your correspondent greatly regrets that this article must necessarily be condensed and brief, for the systematic details of work on this farm should be known to other planters in South Carolina.

The soil is light and loamy, but has been developed to a high state of cultivation. Seventy acres last year yielded 600 pounds of lint cotton per acre. Another field of 24 acres planted in cotton after peas with 600 pounds of phosphate and muriate of potash made a yield of 600 pounds of cotton to the acre. On 12 acres of this same light soil 1,200 bushels of corn were made with what might be termed medium fertilizer. It may be the best corn field in the county.

The "Williamson plan" of corn culture is included in the progressive details of this farm.

Mr. Moss has 14 acres in asparagus, and has been cultivating and shipping this crop for seven years. A correct estimate of his business methods of farming may be easily inferred from the fact that his net profits from this field have averaged \$500 per year. In addition to these crops, Mr. Moss makes each year fine grain crops.

Mr. Moss is in no sense a "cotton-tender," and has always believed in diversified farming. He plants in rotation each year under his own cultivation 100 acres in cotton, 80 acres in corn, 80 acres in oats and 14 acres in asparagus. Much of the 1,300 acres composite this farm are splendid timber lands, and in addition to what Mr. Moss plants himself, he rents a large portion of the land to tenants and farms on shares with a good many others. Some interesting details can be mentioned here. For instance, Mr. Moss has long been a breeder of cotton seed, and showed me something less than a bushel of seed which he said \$500 would not buy. I paid a visit to his smoke-house, and when I saw the hams, shoulders, sides, sausage, lard and less profusion filling up a large room, I was reminded at once of the wonderful stories of antebellum days.

Young Mr. Moss has been a stock raiser for some years, and now he has bought the very finest breeds of registered stock and intends to make this a special feature of his farm. He has a herd of short-horn cattle, numbering in the neighborhood of 60 or 75, and this herd contains some of the very finest registered stock that can be seen anywhere. The shipments in the last years have averaged 20 or 40 annually, in addition to what was sold in the neighborhood.

A splendid lot of Berkshire hogs were next seen, and Mr. Moss, in speaking of these said: "It is my intention to have the best Berkshire hogs in the State, and that is just what I am going to have." When one meets and talks with this progressive young farmer who is a college graduate, sees his energy and ability and learns what he purposes to do it is easily seen that there is a young farmer of whom South Carolina will one day be proud.

In addition to the hogs and cattle, Mr. Moss had some of the finest young mule and horse colts I have ever seen. These were all home-raised, and no finer specimen could be found anywhere. The horse pasture contained about four acres, and this had a splendid growth of Bermuda grass. This also had a large growth of pecan trees. Mr. Moss is enthusiastic over Bermuda grass. He says he can graze on this four acres not less than 20 or 25 horses, and that other farmers should not fail to plant Bermuda grass. The hog pasture is large and splendidly improved, and in this many-breed trees take the place of pecan trees.

As might be easily inferred every detail of this farm is in keeping with what has been mentioned. I saw two of the finest poultry yards I ever except to see anywhere, the one being filled with prize-winning chickens being hard to count. These birds are perfect in plumage and size, and Mr. Moss makes as much a specialty of pure breeding here as he does in the

other departments.

The drainage was used all over this beautiful farm, which added much to its beauty and usefulness. Of course the latest fashions, rowns were used here—sulky plows, corn shellers, reapers, rakes, sweep-hay-rake, feeder, stacker, hay balers—in fact, everything modern pertaining to the cultivation of crops. I did not see a stump in any field, and have never seen a prettier farm. The farm house was a fine specimen of a country home, showing up white and beautiful against the dark green background of the woods. Waterworks and sewerage were here, and acetylene gas furnished the lights.

Within this home I found all the graces and culture which belong to our representative families, and your correspondent will long remember the cordial and courteous hospitality which greeted him. This splendid work was begun by Capt. J. M. Moss, but is now being carried on successfully, energetically and thoroughly by his active young son, Thos. C. Moss. It seems to your correspondent in a businesslike way all of the work that should be done on the farm, and what he continues to make of it should be watched with interest."

J. E. N.

THEIR DEATH KNEEL

PREDICTS REALIGNMENT OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

Gov. Foss Says Failure of the Senate to Respond to People Demands Hastens Its Downfall.

A realignment of political parties in this country was predicted by Gov. Eugene N. Foss in the course of an address before the Holyoke Board of Trade Wednesday evening. This, he declared, would come as a result of the failure of the Senate to pass the McCall Reciprocity bill.

"The action of the Republican Senate," said Gov. Foss, "in rejecting this opportunity to carry out the principles of its party platform, and the request of its President and wishes of the people; its support of Lorimer and its opposition to other progressive measures of legislation but emphasizing the necessity of securing legislation that will make the Senators more responsible to public sentiment by their election by the direct vote of the people. The Republican leaders by their action have sounded their own death knell."

"It means, in my judgment, a realignment of parties. This is in fact already going on. It is taking place now. The only thing that the progressive wing of the Republican party can do is to join hands with the progressive wing of the Democratic party and secure legislation that will be in the interests of all the people and not of special privilege."

The Governor declared that the United States "has much to gain and nothing to lose" from reciprocity with Canada. Urging the necessity of getting ready for the result of reciprocity, the Governor advocated the enlargement of transportation facilities in Massachusetts and particularly the development of inland waterways. Referring to the proposal to dredge the Connecticut river so as to extend navigation from Hartford to Holyoke, Gov. Foss said:

"The computations of the expense and the benefits seem to justify all in asking that the Government proceed with this work."

AGAINST HIS PARDON.

People of Barnwell Want Kennedy to Serve His Time.

Representative James E. Davis, of Barnwell, presented to Gov. Blease on Tuesday afternoon a petition counter to that which was recently filed in behalf of J. Chester Kennedy, the white man who was convicted of procuring the murder of a neighbor, Perry Usery, by negroes on the square of Barnwell and who was sentenced two years ago to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Mr. Davis, a former solicitor, was one of the attorneys assisting Solicitor Byrnes in the prosecution. He supported the petition with a strong personal appeal to the Governor, not to pardon or parole Kennedy and turn him loose again upon the community.

Mr. Davis said he had procured the signatures of some of the best people of Barnwell county to the petition. Among the endorsements is one by Magistrate T. S. Dunbar, of Four Mile, who swore Gov. Blease into office. "For God's sake don't grant it," Kennedy is a man of about 24 years. His father died recently.

FREE 10 YEARS, GOES BACK.

Escaped North Carolina Convict Captured in Kentucky.

After being at liberty for sixteen years, T. B. Whitson, who on February 27, 1895, escaped from the State prison at Raleigh, N. C., where he was serving a sentence of thirty years for murder, was arrested at Lexington, Ky., Thursday, and will be taken back to North Carolina to serve out his term. Residing in Letcher county, Kentucky, as "Samuel Jones," he has amassed a comfortable fortune. He was sentenced to death March 19, 1893, for the murder of C. C. Byrd at Bakersville, N. C., but on a second trial he was given thirty years' imprisonment.

An Unusual Alarm.

L. M. McCool, of Columbus, Ind., has a cat that wakes him up every morning regularly at 5 o'clock. Just as the clock strikes the hour the cat jumps on the bed, it is said, and rubs a paw over McCool's lips, continuing to do this until McCool is fully awake.

The drainage was used all over this beautiful farm, which added much to its beauty and usefulness. Of course the latest fashions, rowns were used here—sulky plows, corn shellers, reapers, rakes, sweep-hay-rake, feeder, stacker, hay balers—in fact, everything modern pertaining to the cultivation of crops. I did not see a stump in any field, and have never seen a prettier farm. The farm house was a fine specimen of a country home, showing up white and beautiful against the dark green background of the woods. Waterworks and sewerage were here, and acetylene gas furnished the lights.

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J. E. N.

Now is a good time to clean up around the yard and whitewash fences and out houses. It may save you a case of sickness or two.

MORE BOOZE

Prohibition Does Not Affect the Consumption of Liquor.

MORE USED THAN EVER

According to the Annual Report Despite the Closing of Many Saloons in Various States, Production of Intoxicating Liquors for 1910 Exceeded That of 1909.

The last annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue, showing that there had been a large increase both in production and consumption of intoxicating liquors during the year 1910 over 1909, raised an interesting question in the session of Congress just ended as to whether the closing of saloons really tended to increase consumption, says the Washington correspondent of The News and Courier. The House committee on Inter-State and foreign commerce gave a number of hearings concerning the question. Many persons were brought before the committee and otherwise a large amount of data was closely examined.

Congressman James H. Miller, joint author of the Miller-Curtis bill in the House, was asked for an expression of opinion just before he went to his home in Kansas today. His statement is especially significant not only because he is a member of the committee which has been investigating the subject, but also because the State from which he comes, Kansas, has in recent years been the battle ground of many hot liquor contests.

"It is not denied," Mr. Miller said, "that the amount of both distilled and fermented liquors produced and consumed during the last fiscal year has increased over the amount for 1909. It is highly interesting to note, however, that there is a very material decrease in both the consumption and production of liquors in the revenue districts, comprising prohibition States, while the increase is largely in three or four of the States where the license policy prevails."

"It is important to notice also that while there is an increase in the total production and consumption of liquor, as compared with the year before, yet there is a substantial decrease in comparison with the total production of 1909. The reason for this showing is indicated by the fact that while during 1910 there was no backward step, and some additional counties and communities were in the 'dry' column, yet the number of these districts that became 'dry' during 1910 was not so large as the aggregate of those which went 'dry' during either of the two previous years; subsequently the amount of decrease in the sections that were added to the non-license list was not sufficient to offset the continued increase in the large cities and license States."

"During the fiscal year of 1910 there were the following decreases: Alabama and Mississippi, 176 gallons; Georgia, 7,245; Kansas and Oklahoma, 357; Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, 597; North Carolina, 271,160; Tennessee, 460,181."

"In contrast to these figures those containing the three largest license cities in the United States are as follows: New York, increase, 2,160,791; Pennsylvania, 1,528,147; Illinois, 224,005."

Upon being asked in what manner the various States might be enabled to stop the Inter-State shipment of liquor, Mr. Miller said: "As we view the problem, three or four possible ways by which the State may be given the necessary relief."

1. Action, such as is contemplated by the Miller-Curtis bill, which now attempts to remove an impediment which now exists by reason of the absence of a specific utterance, on the part of Congress, thus allowing imported liquors to fall within the jurisdiction upon arrival immediately within the boundary of the State to which consignment has been made, and thereby become mingled with the common mass of property within the State.

2. Action by which the Inter-State shipments of intoxicating liquors may be forbidden altogether, as in the case of lottery tickets.

3. Action forbidding partial Inter-State shipments of liquor when consigned to those who are not authorized by State law to dispose of them.

4. The adoption of an amendment to the Inter-State commerce clause of the Constitution which, without question, will give Congress full power to enforce whatever action is necessary in giving relief to the State.

"This latter suggestion is conditional on the possibility of Congress failing to take further action on the ground of unconstitutionality. If, however, the public sentiment already aroused on the question should be compelled to resort to this extreme, it is problematic where the demands for constitutional changes will end."

"The bill in question proposes to constitute intoxicating liquors as a special class of commodities, to be admitted to and carried in Inter-State commerce on condition that the shipment shall cease at once upon arrival immediately within the boundary of the State. By this proposed Act Congress is not asked to help enforce the police regulations of any State, or to do anything which the States can do for themselves, but simply to protect the States in the exercise of their police powers at a point where such exercise is not now fully guaranteed."

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J. E. N.

TALE OF WOE TOLD

MORE DETAILS OF THE CHINESE FAMINE REACH US.

Missionaries Working Hard and Have Attacked Problem of Relieving Sufferers.

More gruesome stories of the horrors of the Chinese famine reached the state department Thursday from the consul general at Shanghai, who describes conditions at the beginning of February.

One traveler reported passing 13 dead bodies in 13 minutes. Others tell of the natives eating cakes made of leaves and stems mixed with mill-chaaf, which they buy with the allowance from the government of three cents apiece. Trees have been stripped of the bark and eaten.

An American Presbyterian missionary declared that in the whole afflicted region there were 2,000,000 starving people. In one village of 100 families one-third were dead of hunger and pestilence. Snow was falling and many were without proper shelter or clothing.

The missionaries have attacked the work of relief with the greatest system and directness. The families in the province of Puchow, for instance, were divided into four classes and enumerated with